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Forest Service NEWS



Pacific Northwest Region
USDA • Forest Service

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GYPSY MOTH THREAT PROMPTS USDA'S NEW LOOK AT NATIONAL PROGRAM

Goal Is to Protect Forest and Shade Trees from Gypsy Moth

A voracious, leaf-eating pest

PORTLAND, November 19--The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) wants the public's help in updating a management strategy to control the destructive gypsy moth. "Gypsy moths currently defoliate over 4 million acres of Federal, State and privately-owned forests and shade trees a year and threaten millions of dollars worth of natural resources," says Pacific Northwest Regional Forester John E. Lowe. The Forest Service, along with the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), has responsibility for managing introduced forest pests, like the gypsy moth, in the U.S.

About 287 million acres of forest land, nationally, are susceptible to defoliation by the gypsy moth. The pest was first detected in Washington in 1974 and has been detected in the Northwest since then. Lowe says the Forest Service and APHIS have teamed up to take a new look at the gypsy moth problem and ways to control or prevent damage to America's trees.

Because Asian gypsy moths were found last spring in the Pacific Northwest, the situation has become more urgent. This variety of gypsy moth can spread much faster than the European variety which infests northeastern United States. Although APHIS, the Forest Service and the States of Washington and Oregon worked hard in the spring to eradicate Asian gypsy moths, final results are not yet in.

The Western Region Asian Gypsy Moth Project Team, which includes representatives from the U.S., Washington and Oregon Departments of Agriculture, has already been working together to see if any Asian gypsy moths remain in Washington or Oregon and to plan a course of action for 1993.

The new gypsy moth management program, which will take 2 to 3 years to complete, will replace or confirm the current program, which was approved in 1985. Under the current program, the Federal government assists the States in managing existing infestations of gypsy moth and eradicating new ones using a strategy called "integrated pest management" or "IPM." IPM is an orderly process that helps guide field employees in making decisions about the best way to deal with pest problems.

With the European gypsy moth spreading into southern and midwestern states and the Asian gypsy moth threatening the Northwest, many more people are concerned about this pest. Since the 1985 program was approved, more has been learned about gypsy moth and ways to address it.

The first step in building the new program is offering an extensive opportunity for the public to be involved. "We are listening and do care about the problems that gypsy moths cause, and about the costs and effects of our actions to control them," says Lowe. "We need to know the public's comments and concerns so we can include them in our analysis of a national gypsy moth program--they are essential to a solid, effective management strategy."

The USDA is following the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to involve the public early on when proposing activities that may affect the environment. If you would like further information on the project, contact John Hazel, team leader for the gypsy moth project, at the USDA Forest Service in Radnor, Pennsylvania, 215-975-4150.

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Forest Service NEWS



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PACIFIC YEW INVENTORY SHOWS ABOUT 41 MILLION TREES

PORTLAND, December 8--Results from the Forest Service Pacific yew inventory show approximately 41 million yew trees over 1 inch in diameter; estimates come from 1,875 sample plots in seven National Forests in Washington and Oregon. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are preparing a Pacific yew environmental impact statement and will use the estimates to analyze the effects of harvesting Pacific yew.

"The estimate of over 40 million yew trees shows that we've got a lot of yew. This doesn't mean they're all available for harvest for taxol -- we have to make reductions based on percentages of yew that might grow in Wilderness, or Research Natural Areas, close to streams, or in other special use areas where regulations would not allow yew harvest," said John Teply, biometrician for the Pacific Northwest Region.

Inventory crews are finding Pacific yew trees of various sizes scattered over a wide range of habitats: shady old growth forest stands, areas that had previously been clearcut, second-growth stands, moist streamsides, and rocky south-facing slopes.

The Pacific yew tree gained importance within the last few years because it contains the compound taxol, a cancer-fighting drug now used in clinical trials and to treat ovarian and breast cancers.

In addition to the inventory of Pacific yew on national forest lands in Washington and Oregon, other inventories occurred on federal lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and on National Forest lands in Idaho, Montana, and northern California. The results of these inventories will show how

much yew is available on federal lands in the greater Pacific Northwest for the production of the cancer-fighting drug, taxol.

After a competitive process, the National Cancer Institute entered into a cooperative research and development agreement with Bristol-Myers Squibb Company for the development of taxol for clinical testing and compassionate use. In June 1991 the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Health and Human Services signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) stating that the Forest Service and the BLM will provide Pacific yew to the Bristol-Myers Squibb company. Currently, Pacific yew bark is collected from public lands by Hauser Northwest, an authorized agent of Bristol-Myers Squibb.

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Forest Service NEWS



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS YIELD \$172 MILLION TO OREGON AND WASHINGTON

PORTLAND, December 11--Pacific Northwest Regional Forester John Lowe announced today that 31 counties in Oregon and 27 in Washington received \$171,644,517.34 as their portion of national forest receipts collected in fiscal year 1992.

The Oregon amount totals \$136,540,593.13 and Washington state received \$35,103,924.21. Last year's totals were \$141,176,614.05 for Oregon and \$40,808,776.04 for Washington.

By law, 25 percent of the revenues collected by the Forest Service from the use of national forest system lands and resources are returned to the states as a source of funds for schools and roads. The funds are collected primarily from timber sales, grazing, recreation, and mining on national forest lands.

These payments do not include 25 percent of the 1992 national grassland revenues. Those payments are based on calendar year receipts and will be made in March 1993.

The final payments to Oregon, Washington, and California were computed under a provision of the Interior and Related Agencies 1992 Appropriations Act. Section 316 of that Act provides for payments to States for fiscal year 1992 of not less than 90 percent of the five-year average payments for fiscal years 1986-90 for those national forests affected by decisions on the northern spotted owl. Payments to those states would be lower if based solely on actual receipts.

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12/10/92

FY 1992 25% FUND PAYMENT BY COUNTY

OREGON:

Baker	\$ 1,025,774.27
Benton	377,386.85
Clackamas	5,360,475.16
Coos	608,953.54
Crook	4,757,108.42
Curry	4,251,367.01
Deschutes	3,637,925.77
Douglas	16,837,469.10
Grant	12,371,204.51
Harney	5,236,186.68
Hood River	2,230,371.06
Jackson	4,817,481.03
Jefferson	652,234.93
Josephine	2,322,380.94
Klamath	13,226,108.94
Lake	6,528,644.62
Lane	25,537,784.74
Lincoln	3,971,724.69
Linn	8,479,360.79
Malheur	8,752.17
Marion	3,182,578.80
Morrow	529,874.34
Multnomah	801,608.60
Polk	7,358.00
Tillamook	2,110,751.71
Umatilla	1,414,634.27
Union	885,080.59
Wallowa	1,001,997.80
Wasco	2,216,871.58
Wheeler	1,561,113.73
Yamhill	590,028.49

\$136,540,593.13

Interim Payment 104,749,379.02

\$ 31,791,214.11

WASHINGTON:

Asotin	\$ 198,915.95
Chelan	2,061,905.09
Clallam	1,784,211.49
Clark	11,199.87
Columbia	589,755.81
Cowlitz	309,515.10
Douglas	2.86
Ferry	863,581.50
Garfield	352,991.97
Grays Harbor	513,517.62
Jefferson	2,404,662.75
King	1,736,566.81
Kittitas	790,851.86
Klickitat	131,589.00
Lewis	3,903,924.00
Mason	565,980.30
Okanogan	1,626,913.19
Pend Oreille	1,198,916.41
Pierce	619,056.33
Skagit	988,060.25
Skamania	8,039,182.57
Snohomish	1,720,247.30
Stevens	412,332.11
Thurston	3,075.47
Walla Walla	8,996.08
Whatcom	1,593,211.51
Yakima	2,674,761.01

\$35,103,924.2126,368,331.63\$ 8,735,592.58

STATE OF OREGON

FY 1992 Payment to States Adjusted for Owl Guarantee
 Compared to what the payment would be based on Actual Forest Receipts

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>FY-92 PAYMENT IF BASED ON ACTUAL RECEIPTS</u>	<u>FY-92 PAYMENT BASED ON OWL GUARANTEE</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>	<u>PERCENT INCREASE</u>
Baker	\$ 1,025,774.27	\$ 1,025,774.27	\$ 0.00	0.00%
Benton	215,969.55	377,386.85	161,417.30	74.74%
Clackamas	4,821,057.18	5,360,475.16	539,417.98	11.19%
Coos	375,405.76	608,953.54	233,547.78	62.21%
Crook	4,757,108.42	4,757,108.42	0.00	0.00%
Curry	2,753,012.16	4,251,367.01	1,498,354.85	54.43%
Deschutes	2,934,608.45	3,637,925.77	703,317.32	23.97%
Douglas	10,879,188.48	16,837,469.10	5,958,280.62	54.77%
Grant	12,371,204.51	12,371,204.51	0.00	0.00%
Harney	5,236,186.68	5,236,186.68	0.00	0.00%
Hood River	2,007,654.47	2,230,371.06	222,716.59	11.09%
Jackson	3,387,310.43	4,817,481.03	1,430,170.60	42.22%
Jefferson	528,599.19	652,234.93	123,635.74	23.39%
Josephine	1,516,506.30	2,322,380.94	805,874.64	53.14%
Klamath	8,167,720.91	13,226,108.94	5,058,388.03	61.93%
Lake	6,404,291.76	6,528,644.62	124,352.86	1.94%
Lane	15,875,524.45	25,537,784.74	9,662,260.29	60.86%
Lincoln	2,272,923.93	3,971,724.69	1,698,800.76	74.74%
Linn	5,376,815.32	8,479,360.79	3,102,545.47	57.70%
Malheur	8,752.17	8,752.17	0.00	0.00%
Marion	2,209,917.14	3,182,578.80	972,661.66	44.01%
Morrow	529,874.34	529,874.34	0.00	0.00%
Multnomah	721,562.93	801,608.60	80,045.67	11.09%
Polk	4,210.81	7,358.00	3,147.19	74.74%
Tillamook	1,207,933.19	2,110,751.71	902,818.52	74.74%
Umatilla	1,414,634.27	1,414,634.27	0.00	0.00%
Union	885,080.59	885,080.59	0.00	0.00%
Wallowa	1,001,997.80	1,001,997.80	0.00	0.00%
Wasco	1,995,502.99	2,216,871.58	221,368.59	11.09%
Wheeler	1,561,113.73	1,561,113.73	0.00	0.00%
Yamhill	337,659.33	590,028.49	252,369.16	74.74%
	<u>\$102,785,101.51</u>	<u>\$136,540,593.13</u>	<u>\$33,755,491.62</u>	<u>32.84%</u>

STATE OF WASHINGTON

FY 1992 Payment to States Adjusted for Owl Guarantee
 Compared to what the payment would be based on Actual Forest Receipts

COUNTY	FY-92 PAYMENT IF BASED ON <u>ACTUAL RECEIPTS</u>	FY-92 PAYMENT BASED ON <u>OWL GUARANTEE</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>	<u>PERCENT INCREASE</u>
Asotin	\$ 198,915.95	\$ 198,915.95	\$ 0.00	0.00%
Chelan	1,285,963.75	2,061,905.09	775,941.34	60.34%
Clallam	1,243,233.97	1,784,211.49	540,977.52	43.51%
Clark	7,749.86	11,199.87	3,450.01	44.52%
Columbia	589,755.81	589,755.81	0.00	0.00%
Cowlitz	214,172.00	309,515.10	95,343.10	44.52%
Douglas	1.79	2.86	1.07	59.78%
Ferry	863,581.50	863,581.50	0.00	0.00%
Garfield	352,991.97	352,991.97	0.00	0.00%
Grays Harbor	357,817.75	513,517.62	155,699.87	43.51%
Jefferson	1,675,562.80	2,404,662.75	729,099.95	43.51%
King	1,736,566.81	1,736,566.81	0.00	0.00%
Kittitas	598,780.25	790,851.86	192,071.61	32.08%
Klickitat	91,054.30	131,589.00	40,534.70	44.52%
Lewis	2,813,176.70	3,903,924.00	1,090,747.30	38.77%
Mason	394,373.62	565,980.30	171,606.68	43.51%
Okanogan	1,131,526.76	1,626,913.19	495,386.43	43.78%
Pend Oreille	485,901.40	1,198,916.41	713,015.01	146.74%
Pierce	619,056.33	619,056.33	0.00	0.00%
Skagit	779,427.52	988,060.25	208,632.73	26.77%
Skamania	5,562,790.97	8,039,182.57	2,476,391.60	44.52%
Snohomish	1,534,038.94	1,720,247.30	186,208.36	12.14%
Stevens	379,464.14	412,332.11	32,867.97	8.66%
Thurston	3,065.06	3,075.47	10.41	0.34%
Walla Walla	8,996.08	8,996.08	0.00	0.00%
Whatcom	1,256,798.74	1,593,211.51	336,412.77	26.77%
Yakima	2,564,968.80	2,674,761.01	109,792.21	4.28%
	<u>\$26,749,733.57</u>	<u>\$35,103,924.21</u>	<u>\$8,354,190.64</u>	<u>31.23%</u>